

# Vulcan Advocate

VOL. IV No. 6

THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, September 27, 1916

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## ANNUAL MEETING OF RED CROSS

Election of Officers and Social Evening to be Held Thursday

The annual meeting of the local Red Cross branch will be held tomorrow evening, Thursday, September in the 28th, in the Masonic hall at eight o'clock prompt.

The annual business meeting of the society will be held and officers for the coming year will be elected.

Part of the evening will be in form of a social evening. Light refreshments will be provided by Mesdames Reeves, Howes, Elves and Jones, and there will be whist. During the evening a silver collection will be taken up, the proceeds of which will go toward the funds of the society.

As this is a meeting of importance it is hoped that a large number will endeavour to be present.

## BULLDOGS STOOK 80 ACRES IN 15 MINUTES

Did you ever see an 80-acre field of wheat stooked in 14 minutes? There is a farmer in the Carberry district who can prove this happened.

He was recently bemoaning the lack of farm help for he realized his wheat would spoil unless it was speedily stooked. When he was getting desperate in telephoning for help he could not get, he saw the 221st Buldog Battalion. The farmer told his troubles to Lieut.-Col. Lendrum McMean, O.C. Then this order, never perhaps heard before in military circles, was given: "221st Battalion fall in and stook." In 15 minutes the wheat was all in stook.

## LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST :

If you want to buy a good farm or adjoining land see A. Mitchell and Co., because they have everything for sale that can be bought.

Messrs. J. C. Cooper and O. Smith of Nanton motored over to Vulcan on Thursday last.

Mrs. A. R. Schrag will be at home on Tuesday October 3rd, and the first Tuesday of each month following.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Middleton and family desire to thank their many friends for the sympathy and kindness extended to them on the occasion of their recent bereavement.

In our report last week of the Red Cross dance we omitted to state that the sum of \$82.50 was raised for the funds. The committee are desirous of thanking all those who helped to make the dance a success.

Mr. J. Williams of Nanton was in town on Thursday.

Mr. G. E. Jacques of Calgary was in town on Tuesday on business.

Buy quick. Reeves Ladies Fall Coats are only on approval until Monday, so look them over today.

## W.I. MEETING POSTPONED

Owing to the October meeting of the Vulcan Women's Institute falling in the midst of a busy season as far as the majority of the members are concerned, the meeting will be postponed until Thursday, October 19th, two weeks later than the regular time. A further announcement will be made later. As this will be the last meeting for the year a large attendance of the membership is requested.

The Rev. W. H. Tooms has returned from the Calgary hospital to Nanton but is still very weak from his typhoid attack. Mr. Tooms has received a call from the Presbyterian Church at Ellsboro, Sask, and expects to leave for there about the middle of October.

For sale a good half section of land for \$2500 in a good district. \$1300 cash, balance on easy and long terms. A snap. Must be bought immediately. Apply to Arthur Mitchell & Co.

H. C. Jacques is going to open a jewelry and watchmaking business in Vulcan. He has rented the premises lately vacated by Mr. McCutcheon, the barber.

Did you see Reeves new Ladies Mantles? They are selling fast.

Mr. Steiner, of Loma, has purchased a new 25 horse power Case steam engine, and expects to start threshing immediately. Mr. H. T. Grieve will run the engine again for him this year.

Mr. H. M. McCallum, of Calgary, is in town on business.

Prairie chicken shooting opens on Monday October 1st.

A meeting of the members of the curling rink was held on Monday evening. It was decided to remove the rinks from the Agricultural grounds to the lots purchased by the village. The membership fee for the season has been arranged at \$10.00.

The picture shows at the new Opera house are drawing large crowds twice a week, some very good films being shown. Shows are given every Tuesday and Friday evening. On Friday October 6th a dance will be given after the picture show.

Mr. Christianson of Strathmore was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. G. E. Pettman has purchased the residence recently erected by Mr. W. Mays.

Threshing in the Buffalo Hills and Loma districts was to have commenced to-day, but up to noon no start had been made on account of the high winds.

## B. C. GOVERNMENT TO OPEN 64,000 ACRES

Monday, October 9th is the date given by the British Columbia government for the throwing open for settlement two separate tracts of land in central British Columbia, containing a total of 400 homesteads of 160 acres each.

Up to the present time these lands have been reserved by the British Columbia government, but the progress of settlement in recent months has been so rapid as to make it desirable to throw additional areas of land open for settlement. Applications for the land have to be made through the office of the British Columbia government agent at Fort Fraser, where most of the land in question is in the vicinity of Fort Fraser.

One series of townships lie along the north side of the Nechako river, about eight miles east of Fort Fraser, while the other block lies on the west side of Stuart river, near the junction with the Nechako river. These lands have been under reserve since 1911 and the progress of the district has naturally justified a change in policy in that time.

## THRESHING NOW IN FULL SWING ---SOME YIELDS SHOW 45 BUSHEL

Grain is Going High and Grading Well—Yield Better Than Expected—Reid Hill is Making Good Record This Year

Threshing is now in full swing throughout the district, and the grain is turning out to be of a good quality, the greater part of it grading No. 1. And the yields are turning out to be better than the farmers expected. As a result of the high and dry winds that swept over the district when the grain was in the milky stage it was thought that the yields would be greatly lessened, but as far as threshing has gone they are just as good as they were last year, and this state of things will be general. During the past day or two there have been high winds and on this account some of the farmers are refusing to let the machines work on their places, but others are going on with the work.

Some of the yields in the Vulcan district during the past few days are as follows:

McPherson Bros, 45 bushels to the acre on summer fallow and

## SNAKE CREEK NEWS

The sister of Mrs. J. McRoberts from Lacrosse, Minnesota, is paying her a visit.

Mr. W. N. Adam and family have moved on to Mr. J. D. McCullugh's farm.

Miss. Oma Myers is staying with Mrs. Ed. Arney during the threshing season.

Threshing operations have commenced in this district, among those already at work being F. Mensinger, F. Bradley, E. Arney and J. Munsen. The weather has been ideal save for a heavy wind, which, however, has not interfered altogether with the work. The crops in this district are all cut and waiting for the machine, and some large yields are looked for. In the Reid Hill district the grain has turned out rather better than was expected, and this locality will be the same.

There was nothing but a slight sprinkling of rain in this district on Monday, not enough to stop the work. On Tuesday the wind storm passed over the district and blew some of the windows out of G. P. Rowe's house.

The Womens Institute will meet on Thursday of this week at the residence of Mrs. J. P. Warden.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Nevins are up from their homestead at Idaho Falls, Idaho, visiting old friends and looking after their farming interests in the Reid Hill district.

## PLEASED WITH DISTRICT

Mr. W. T. Jones, of the department of Natural Resources, Calgary, was in town on Saturday, looking after C. P. R. property.

Mr. Jones, who is an old timer through this district, having first come through it in 1873, speaks very highly of what he sees in the Vulcan district, and the progress that is being made both on the farms and in the town. In touring Alberta this fall he says that the only district to compare with Vulcan as far as the crops are concerned is the Rosebud district, but he thinks that there the crops are a little later and that Vulcan will show a greater average yield.

30 on stubble; George Todd, 37 bushels to the acre on summer fallow; A. C. Middleton, 26 bushels to the acre on stubble; W. F. Rannells, 30 bushels to the acre on stubble; J. A. Jones, 43 bushels to the acre on summer fallow.

In the Kirkaldy district threshing is going well and the grain is grading mostly No. 1. J. Leigfried got 43 1-2 bushels of No. 1, and W. Galloway got 25 bushels of No. 1 to the acre.

The Reid Hill district is well into the threshing work by now, the first machines commencing the middle of last week, Mr. Paul Norton commencing to thresh out on his own place, and Mr. J. Munsen's rig starting on Mr. G. P. Rowe's place.

Paul Norton's wheat went 44 bushels to the acre. On Mr. Rowe's place the wheat on the breaking went 41, and on summer fallow 44 1-2 bushels to the acre. Oats on breaking made 75 bushels to the acre, and barley on summer fallow went 70 bushels to the acre. All the grain is of good quality but has not yet been graded. Ed. Arney, who threshed Jack Marshall's crop on 80 acres got 4,300 bushels, or 41 1-4 bushels to the acre. The grain graded No. 1.

## PROHIBITION ACT MAKES VERY GOOD

Mr. R. A. J. Little, of the attorney general's department, was in town yesterday. Mr. Little is making a survey of the province and reporting on the working of the prohibition Act. He has covered much ground since he commenced this work, and everywhere he goes he hears nothing but good for the result of the prohibition measure. In some cases there are men who say that they have certain hardships as a result of a dry province but they admit that they are willing to put up with these when they see how much real good the new act is bringing about.

Mr. Little's visit to Vulcan repaid him with the same chorus of satisfaction, and from every business man with whom he got into conversation he got the invariable reply that not only were business conditions better, but in every way the prohibition act had helped to the welfare and happiness of the community.

The new Greek premier has given proof of his pro-Ally sentiment by declaring that he has smoked French tobacco for the past forty-five years. Only those who know what French tobacco really is can fully appreciate the sacrifice the premier has made.

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We have some choice properties on hand. It will pay you to buy your Farm Lands through us.  
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of the family

## Research Work In the West

Discovering the Hidden Sources of  
Wealth in the Western  
Provinces

Now that it is desirable, more than ever before, to know just what the resources of Canada are, and in what measure they may be depended upon for permanent supply, the West is receiving an increased amount of attention as a source of good many things that are likely soon to be in demand. These provinces between the Great Lakes and the Pacific are to be not only a breadbasket for the world, but a storehouse of industrial wealth and a solution of scientific problems in which all the world is interested. Our contribution to the world's welfare, once estimated only in terms of acres and wheat, promises to be a much greater and more varied thing.

Research is the word today. The force of events is driving us to a study of ourselves and our country, and we shall be learning presently, what it would have been well for us if we had known sooner. It will be a kind of national stock-taking for the next ten or fifteen years, the object of which will be to find out what we have, where it is, and how it can be made use of. "See-Canada first" is to be not a tourist slogan only, but an industrial motto, and here in the West we shall be hearing things about our own prairie and mountain country that will probably surprise even ourselves.

Already there is a new activity in the mining districts of British Columbia; developments are under way in the north of Alberta that even at this stage have an imperial interest; and the possibilities of the new mineral fields of northern Manitoba point in the same direction. Every prospector meanwhile helps make our Canadian geography more nearly complete.

The research of our mineral resources is one important phase of the question. But there are also our chemical and hydro-electric resources which the war has shown to be matters of vital concern; there is the question of by-products; there is the fascinating problem of conservation, and more or less closely connected with all of these is the investigation of markets and the establishment of trade relations. It is quite true that work had begun in these several directions before the war with a view to utilizing the natural resources of Canada in a larger and more profitable way; but the opportunities and necessities have been made much more apparent in the past twenty-four months, and a stimulus has been given to all kinds of research work that can hardly be restricted.

It is a sign of the times, and very good business, too, that the Canadian Pacific railway should be announcing itself in the research field, with plans for investigating, through scientific agencies, the potential wealth of Canada as a mineral producer, particularly referring to some of the new minerals and mineral by-products now just coming into demand. If Lord Shagbushy will turn some of his organization upon that important work he will do his country an undoubted service.

The value of the Dominion geological survey becomes more apparent, too, at a time like this. For years it has been carrying on a work that to many people has seemed to be somewhat academic and professional, but which is now being recognized as immensely practical. It has found out a tremendous amount of useful information about all parts of Canada, and each year has presented a report that might well have been read and acted upon more generally. A good proportion of this research work has been done in the West. Last year, for instance, its activities included an investigation of the ore deposits in the Beaver Lake district of northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan; a geological exploration of the Churchill River country; a report upon the silver finds on Lake Athabasca; investigations of the coal deposits in several parts of the West; an examination of the underground water supply in southern Alberta; studies of the geological formations in the Crow's Nest and Kootenay region; a mapping of the silver-lead and zinc deposits near Cranbrook; a geological investigation of an area on the Stewart River, Yukon; paleontological investigations in Rocky Mountain Park; further explorations in the dinosaurian fossil beds in central Alberta, and a great amount of topographical work in all the provinces.

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Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye  
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It is assumed that when the report of the present year's work is made it will be found that nearly or quite as much has been done this year as last, but probably with even more direct reference to the discovery of our natural resources. The geological survey has ceased to be concerned only with prehistoric movements and the like, if indeed it ever was so concerned, and is now a contributing force in the better understanding and development of our country.

The drift of the times is giving a new opportunity also to the universities of the western provinces. When it shall be possible for them to stop doing their very substantial bit for the empire at war, they will be able to render a most useful service for Canada at peace in the way of research work. Two or three years ago a distinguished scholar from England, while visiting the West, expressed the opinion that universities like that of Alberta had an opportunity to do research work of the most valuable and interesting kind, and that they could thus contribute very greatly to the sum total of the world's knowledge. He spoke with particular reference to ethnological and anthropological research, which he thought should be the goal of such an university; but in these present days of war and of new points of view it will be permissible to enlarge his argument to include all the other forms of research that seem now of such importance. Undoubtedly our colleges can do much, in the next ten years especially, to stimulate the better acquaintance of Western Canadians with their own country.

It is big enough an undertaking to allow all these agencies to have a hand in it. If we are to know Canada first we shall need the prospectors, the railway organizations, the geologists, the university men and all other men of genius and courage who will give themselves to the study of our domain. And there will be surprises in what they will reveal to us.—Aubrey Fullerton in Manitoba Free Press.

**Small But Potent.**—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are small, but they are effective in action. Their fine qualities as a corrector of stomach troubles are known to thousands and they are in constant demand everywhere by those who know what a safe and simple remedy they are. They need no introduction to those acquainted with them, but to those who may not know them they are presented as the best preparation on the market for disorders of the stomach.

"I had a fight yesterday with the boy next door," a lad confessed to his father.

"Yes," said his father, "but I am going to see me about it at my office."

"Well, father, I hope you will get the best of it the same as I did yesterday!"

## Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased bottom of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, it is like a rubber band or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

## Tricks of the Smuggling Trade

Ruses Adopted By the Enemy to Circumvent the Allies

"Agricultural implements" figured upon one ship's manifest. All seemed in order till one of the boarding party tapped a plough handle, and started at the metallic ring it gave. In a trice his knife was out and the petty officer was scraping. The whole consignment was of copper, a metal of which Germany stands in dire need. It was all up with that skipper and his fine new steamer.

Then your beamy old Dutch trawler is fishing today, and her men throw halibut and cod into the patrol boat, with genial assurance of a good supper for their English friends. Next day another auxiliary overhauls the same old sea-dog. Only his fore-bow is now full of fish. The steam-carrier (he tells the boarding officer) visited him yesterday and took off most of his catch.

That story "won't go," however. "I must see what you've got forrad there. Out with that fish, Skipper, and quick about it." Fuming and blustering old Dutchie shifts his take and reveals—a string of murderous contact mines.

Or again, the Swedish boat is observed to carry a coiled-up hawser, which our naval reservist thinks rather too big for such a craft.

"Cut it," he says quietly to one of his guard. And to the amazement of all, petrol comes spouting from the hempen strands. In this case they hid a thick rubber hose which it was plain was used to pump spirit into submarines.—The War Budget.

A professor at a western engineering college says that but for the occasional innovations in the applications of learning, such as the following, for instance, he would find it difficult to judge of his usefulness.

"What steps would you take in determining the height of a building, using an aneroid barometer?" was the question asked upon an examination paper.

One youthful aspirant answered: "I would lower the barometer by a string and measure the string."

Della: So Matthew is to marry Miss Corbridge? He's much too young for her, don't you think?

Emily: Oh, he'll age rapidly enough after he's married.

Her: I would die for you.

She (wearied): Well, what are you waiting for?



## Enemy Forces Shrinking

Austria's Army Is Now Stated to Be Under 500,000

A British military writer says:

"Austria, like every other country engaged in the war, made extraordinary calls upon her population. She has about 6,000,000 men, that is to say, about twelve per cent. of her population, available for service, if their mobilization were possible. The Russian occupation of Galicia interfered to a great extent with that mobilization, and it is doubtful whether Austria ever mobilized more than 4,500,000, or at the most 5,000,000 men. Of these a very large number have been absorbed in non-combatant service, such as munition making, working on the railways, etc., and allowing for the young and old men at present doing garrison duty or training in depots, Austria's military strength is now under 500,000.

"The loss of guns and material makes it impossible for Austria to release the men employed in the munition works, while for the very salvation of the two Empires it has been necessary to retain a very large number of men in agricultural employment. The Russian experts say their recent offensive resulted in the enemy losing 66 per cent. of his effectives. "At any rate, it is evident that the Austrian army has been terribly reduced in size and in fighting power, and that no effort the Germans can make can replace the battalions which have been obliterated in the recent fighting."

Colonel Feyler, the Swiss strategist, puts the German strength in the west at 1,476 battalions, that is to say, 1,622,000 men. In the east he puts about half that number, so that on all fronts he calculates the German army as numbering about 2,500,000 bayonets. At the outset of the Verdun offensive the Germans asserted that they had a sufficient number of men to hold all the fronts, and in addition had, or would have in the next six months, a striking force of 1,500,000 men available for service on any front.

The Teutonic powers have about 1,250 miles of front to defend in the main theatres of war. With the growing pressure of the allies everywhere, apart from the special offensives, the Teutonic wastage is probably reaching the figure of ten men a mile a day, or 8,500 a day, or 250,000 a month.

## How Japan Helped

Japanese Warships Guarded B.C. Coast in Early Days of War

Commander Denzo Mori, of the imperial Japanese navy, in an interview at Ottawa, talked enthusiastically of the war. The commander went through the Russo-Japanese war as a lieutenant and took part in the famous blockade of Port Arthur.

There is no doubt in the mind of Commander Mori that the British navy achieved a great success in the Jutland battle, despite the claims of the Germans. "I have not exact information on the matter," he said, "but there is no question of a British victory, and a very important one, too. One of my friends, a member of the Japanese navy, left Japan at the same time as I did. He went to England and I went to the United States. He went down on the Queen Mary."

Speaking of the early days of the war, Commander Mori said that the Japanese battleships did much work of which we in Canada had not had the full story, in guarding the coast of British Columbia and Australia when the German ships were still at large.

Much of the munitions now being used on the eastern front by the Russians was produced in Japan, said Commander Mori. Just as in Canada and England, new factories had sprung up, so it had been in Japan, and the workers were turning out rifles, ammunition, guns and even battleships to aid the Allies.

"The Japanese people feel a great sympathy for Britain and Canada in this war," he added. "We all feel sorry at such a terrible war, but have no doubt as to final victory, and earnestly hope that it will end very shortly."

## How to Prevent Fires.

Keep waste paper, packing material and rubbish cleaned up.

Make frequent personal inspections from a fire standpoint.

See that your electric wiring is standard, and be careful in the use of electric devices.

Have all smoke-pipes and chimneys inspected and properly repaired before starting fires for the winter.

Be careful about the use of matches. Provide safe receptacles for them both before and after use.

Feel your personal responsibility as to possible loss of life and property by fire and act accordingly.

## Soldiers' View of War.

Romain Rolland publishes two letters from a French schoolmaster, now sergeant at the front. He says in one of them: "All I have seen and heard since I have been here convinces me that war can never be hated enough, and also that those engaged in warfare hate it from the bottom of their hearts. It is most cordially detested. The 'Poilu' (the soldier) has nothing warlike about him; his greatest wish is to return home from the war and never to have anything again to do with it. I assure you that the soldiers of today are the most confirmed pacifists of the future. These people will continue to do their duty, as that is necessary for peace, a victorious peace, that thought is always uppermost in their minds."—Sémaine Littéraire (quoted in Vossische Zeitung).

## Varieties of Grain

Farmers Should Know the Names of Seeds They Sow

Twenty per cent. of the 400 farmers visited in the Agricultural Survey in Ontario in 1915 did not know the name of any variety of grain sown on their farms. In Dundas county, where 100 farms were visited, of a total of 86 farmers growing barley only 11 knew the variety grown. Fifty-two per cent. of the 400 farmers visited in the province were growing barley and only 18 per cent. knew the name of the variety.

Only 64 per cent. of all the farmers visited knew the name of the variety of oats they were sowing. Those who do not know the variety used may be sowing grain unsuited for their farms. There is very little excuse for the prevalence of such conditions. Every farmer sowing an unknown grain lives within reach of some farmer who grows a known sort of proved excellence, from whom seed can be obtained. Farmers wishing to obtain seed for next year should arrange for it early and choose a variety which has been tested and proved to be good. The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa and the various Agricultural Colleges have carried on such tests for the benefit of farmers, the results of which may be obtained free upon application.—F.C.N.

## SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Increased Power

German Official Domination Strengthens Under New Commissions

German official domination, according to advices from Berlin, under the new economic and social schemes, have been vastly increased. One of the latest additions is the St. Hamer's commission, whose officials have been given power to compel tradesmen to produce their books, business records, correspondence, etc., while stores and warehouses must open instantly for inspection. Refusal to comply entails severe punishment. On the other hand, the officials are bound to secrecy.

Then there is the "war usury bureau," a new department under the jurisdiction of the head of the Berlin police force. The bureau has a large staff of experts to track and to mete out punishment to food fakers, food adulterators and swindlers of all sorts, including the so-called chain traders and those who charge more than the maximum prices for food, clothing and household necessities.

The authorities already have closed the big drapery stores of Gustav Cords in Berlin and Cologne because they charged a profit of 200 per cent. on their goods. The firm is one of the largest in Germany.

A pamphlet defending the policy of the imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, recently has been reprinted by three Germans, who prefer to remain anonymous, and spread broadcast throughout the country in thousands.

**For Frost Bites and Chilblains.**—Chilblains come from undue exposure to slush and cold and frost-bite from the icy winds of winter. In the treatment of either there is no better preparation than Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil, as it counteracts the inflammation and relieves the pain. The action of the oil is instantaneous and its application is extremely simple.

## Product of Kultur

In Bavaria I have visited excellent schools of all grades; to my own knowledge, the schools built in Munich during the last twenty years have been models in brick and mortar, equipment, baths, maps, diagrams, and so on. Yet not even the Prussians can have behaved more brutally than the Bavarians during this war. What son of the smallest Highland school, or the poorest place of teaching on some flat English plain, would assault age, infancy, and womanhood in war or peace as the sons of these pretentious school-shells at Munich have done? Or rejoice, at home, over hospital ships torpedoed and babies Zeppelinized?—Sir James Yoxall.

## Japanese Politeness

Mr. C. E. Donohue, the brilliant war correspondent, who succeeded in wiring the fullest and quickest description of the Portugal revolution by hiring a yacht and escaping from Lisbon to Vigo, was kept in Tokyo recently much longer than he wanted.

He was making a survey of the East, intending to reach the Russian front via Siberia, and had trouble in making the difficult journey.

He tells this story: A little Japanese policeman who had been watching me glanced furtively at a conversation handbook, and then crossed and spoke in English:

"How do you do," he said, in careful tones, "sir or madam, as the case may be?"

It was the first case ever tried in Stony Gulch, and the jury had sat for hours arguing and disputing. At last they straggled back, and the foreman, a tall mountaineer, expressed the general opinion: "We don't think he did it," he said slowly, "for we allow he want't there; but we think he would if he'd had the chance."

## The Congestion from a Bad Cold Cured Coughs Loosened Up In One Hour

Nerviline Rubbed On At  
Night — You're Well  
Next Morning.

## Nerviline Never Fails

When that cold comes, how is it to be cured?

This method is simplicity itself; rub the chest and throat vigorously with "Nerviline," rub it in good and deep; lots of rubbing can't do any harm. Then put some Nerviline in the water and use it as a gargle; this will ease the cough, cut out the

phlegm, assist in breaking up the cold quickly. There is no telling how quickly Nerviline breaks up a hard racking cough, eases a tight chest, relieves a pleuritic pain. Why, there isn't any liniment with half the power, the penetrative qualities, the honest merit that has made Nerviline the most popular American household liniment.

A large 50 cent bottle of Nerviline cures ills of the whole family, and makes the doctor's bills small. Get it today. The large size is more economical than the small 25 cent size. Sold by Dealers everywhere, or direct from The Catarrhose Co., Kingston, Canada.

## Game as a National Asset

Game Preserves Necessary to Protect What Remains

Judging from the rate at which the wild creatures of North America are now being destroyed, fifty years hence there will be no large game left in the United States nor in Canada, outside of rigidly protected game preserves. It is therefore the duty of every good citizen to prothote the protection of forests and wild life and the creation of game preserves, while a supply of game remains. Every man who finds pleasure in hunting or fishing should be willing to spend both time and money in active work for the protection of forests, fish and game.

In the settled and civilized regions of North America there is no real necessity for the consumption of wild game as human food; nor is there any good excuse for the sale of game for food purposes. The operations of market hunters should be prohibited everywhere, under severe penalties.

The highest purpose which the killing of wild game and game fishes can hereafter be made to serve is in furnishing objects to overworked men for tramping and camping trips in the wilds, and the value of wild game as human food should no longer be regarded as an important factor in its pursuit.—Code of Ethics, Michigan Wild Life League.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

## Popular Spirit in England

Some Britons are born patriots, others achieve patriotism, and still others—Yes, the paraphrase holds good all the way through. Only those who have had patriotism thrust on them constitute a very small minority of the British public.

Conscription is no criterion. There were less than a million eligibles left to be conscripted. The majority of these would have volunteered if the reasons why their services were required had been freely, frankly stated. Lots of Britishers have relatives in Missouri; some more skeptical than others. The military powers thought they couldn't take the British public into their confidence without enlightening the Germans. "Your King and country need you," they said. That sufficed for five million men; the others wanted details.—Ed. L. Keen, of United Press.

If Miller's Worm Powders needed the support of testimonials they could be got by the thousands from mothers who know the great virtue of this excellent medicine. But the powders will speak for themselves and in such a way that there can be no question of them. They act speedily and thoroughly, and the child to whom they are administered will show improvement from the first dose.

## Pinch of Want in Germany

Evidence Is Fast Accumulating of Impending Famine

"The economic pressure we would bring to bear would be sufficient to bring the enemy to their knees in time, yet too much should not be expected in that direction.

"Military defeat alone will bring about the collapse of the central powers, and with that collapse, lasting peace," says the London Times. "Further evidence has been obtained by an authoritative observer as to the food supplies of the central powers. It tends to the conclusion that the food from the coming harvest will not carry them far into next spring, and that the critical period from the present time until the harvest is reaped will produce much suffering.

"These are indications that the children of the poor in the large towns are going hungry, their diet consisting of potatoes and containing very little sugar. It is certain that the soldiers at the front are being fed, for the most part, at the expense of the civil population, but it appears some of the soldiers are put on shorter rations and that those about to make an attack may have full rations.

"The blockade, which has increased constantly in stringency, together with the reduction of supplies from neutral powers, has had effect and were it not for the supplies which the central powers have obtained from Roumania their stocks of food would have come to an end."

Hitherto the Times has deprecated placing reliance on the economic exhaustion of the central powers.

## The Farmer Need Not Worry.

The depression in the price of wheat, coupled with the reports of large acreages in other countries, is causing the American farmer much concern. But experts say he need not worry. A study of wheat prices during and following wars of the last 200 years has shown that almost without exception the highest price has been reached after the end of the struggle instead of during its progress.—Washington Herald

## The Future of the Teuton

The fate of the Hohenzollern dynasty is of less importance than the future of the German people. Individuals may rise or fall, but a great nation should not perish because of the selfishness or the wickedness of a ruler or of an oligarchy.

While there are fatal defects in the German system of education there are elements in it which command universal admiration. German efficiency is no myth, no illusion. Unhappily it has been misapplied, but when Prussian militarism has been destroyed, the ability of educated Germany will survive. Even if territorially Germany should be disintegrated, Germans will find a field for their peculiar aptitudes in other countries, as well as in their own. When Greece fell, it was the Greek tutors and artists that educated the rich and powerful Romans. Germany is not a land of artists but a land of what in the jargon of today we call "scientists." Every progressive country will welcome the able German who seeks to make a livelihood or fortune by his practical knowledge of science.—From The Rochester Post-Express.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

## Night Threshing By Electric Light.

With the aid of a new portable generator recently placed on the market, the farmer can now do his threshing in the coolness of the night and do it with a degree of thoroughness not excelled in the brightest sunlight. The dynamo is placed beside the thrasher and is driven by a belt from the threshing machine. The apparatus is sufficiently powerful to light at least one arc light on the field of operations. When the farmer finds the spring thawing season suddenly thrust upon him and the ground ready to be plowed he can work his tractor far into the night with the aid of the same portable generator. It supplies light for two projecting lamps, one in front to light the way, and the other in the rear to show the plowed area.

## Those English Geographers

The London Star says of the review of Canadian troops in England: "Altogether there were nearly 20,000 of them, the pick of the manhood of Canada from the towns and prairies of British Columbia and Vancouver." Which moves Punch to remark that, in its anxiety for geographical accuracy, the Star might have added that the review was held somewhere between London and England.

"You have long rambles in the country?" asked the impudent girl.

"Yes, indeed," responded the young man in the green hat with the purple band and buckled shoes. "When I go in the country all nature seems to smile!"

"Gracious! I don't blame her. It is a wonder she doesn't laugh outright."

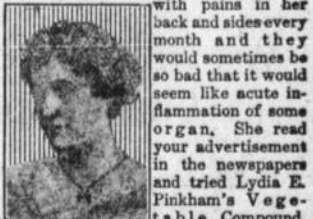
"Doctor, my brother stepped in a ole and wrenched his knee, and now he limps. What would you do in a case like that?"

"I'm afraid I should limp, too!"

## YOUNG WOMEN MAY AVOID PAIN

Need Only Trust to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, says Mrs. Kurtzweg.

Buffalo, N.Y.—"My daughter, whose picture is herewith, was much troubled with pains in her back and sides every month and they would sometimes be so bad that it would seem like acute inflammation of some organ. She read your advertisement in the newspapers and tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



She praises it highly as she has been relieved of all these pains by its use. All mothers should know of this remedy, and all young girls who suffer should try it."—Mrs. MATILDA KURTZWEIG, 622 High St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

If you know of any young woman who is sick and needs help, advise her to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Only women will receive her letter, and it will be held in strictest confidence.



# UNHAPPY ENDING OF GERMANY'S ATTEMPT AT WORLD DOMINATION

GERMAN DESPOTISM VERSUS MODERN DEMOCRACY

Harvard University Professor Has Issued a Denunciation of the  
Atrocious War Waged by the Hohenzollerns, in Which He  
Expresses No Doubt As To How the Struggle Will End

Over the imprint of the Houghton-Mifflin Company of Boston, and under the title "Germany versus Civilization," has just appeared one of the most effective denunciations of the "atrocious war" waged by German despotism against modern democracy. The author, William Roscoe Thayer, has long been closely identified with Harvard University, and is an historical writer of established repute. From first to last his monograph deals not with the military events, but with the fundamental issues at stake, and the evolution of Germany which made her ready for such an attempt at world domination. With him the conclusion of the whole matter is this:

"Those of us who believe in civilization know that liberty, the soul of democracy, is the condition without which permanent spiritual good can neither spring up nor thrive. In its deathless presence the Imperial lusts of the Hohenzollerns, like the Empires of those who were greater than they, are seen in their true nature: material, mundane, mortal."

On the minds of those who have retained their essential humanity the effect of such an exposition is inevitably obsessive and depressive. The Prussianization of Germany is here traced as a process which tends to deepen the gloom hanging over the future of a State that might have been a potent factor in the uplift of humanity and in the progress of civilization. So far from having been drawn in too strong colors, the sketch by Mr. Thayer might have been made still more sombre by taking into view the existence of the Holy Roman Empire for practically a thousand years before Prussia experienced her modern revival, prior to the battle of Waterloo. From that time on it became an issue between Hohenzollern and Hapsburg which should dominate the German area in Europe. Bismarck and Sadova settled the matter in favor of Prussia, and thus doomed both States to a common moral destruction. Their coalition in this unprecedented double suicide will always be the greatest of all historical ironies.

Mr. Thayer has no lingering doubts as to how the gigantic struggle is going to end, any more than he has questionings as to Prussia's motives or as to the diabolism of her Kultur, which shuts out alike justice, freedom, pity and chivalry. "Under whatever name Kultur operates, it tends downwards. The individual who thinks himself a superman is likely to end in a madhouse or on the gallows; the nation, despotic King, or hierarchy which substitutes its own selfish interests for humanity, shuts itself out from humanity, becomes inhuman, revives and worships standards of the Beast, and heads straight for perdition."

The part played by his own country in this awful contest for supremacy between Prussian Kultur and human civilization arouses in Mr. Thayer a feeling of contemptuous indignation that finds expression in a torrent of burning invective. He tears to shreds all pleas for neutrality in the face of such alternatives as Germany has presented to America in the absolutely unprovoked and unmitigatedly brutal treatment of Belgium, and unhesitatingly alleges that if Germany's course had not been checked in Belgium and stopped in France she would have tried to overthrow Great Britain and overrun America.—Toronto Globe.

## An Invisible Clock.

A public clock which can be heard, but not seen is one of London's curious possessions. It is in the tower of St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, and is the only public clock in the immediate neighborhood. It chimes the quarters and the hours, but commits itself no further. It has no dial, no hands, no outward and visible sign of any kind to show that it is a clock. This eccentricity, it is explained, is the result of two causes, one aesthetic, the other financial. When the tower was built in 1827 a clock was suggested, as an afterthought, but the architect protested that it would mean the addition of 15 feet to the tower, and the ruin of its cherished proportions. A second point was that the church, having but slender funds, could not afford a clock with a dial. A compromise was arrived at by installing the works of a chiming clock in the belfry without dial or hands.

## Canada's Red Cross Work

The growth of the Canadian Red Cross work has been in proportion to the need, as far as such can be accomplished. Not only have the wants of the Canadian wounded been attended to, but the Imperial Red Cross has been assisted as well. Canada ships supplies to the Russians, French, Montenegrins, Serbians and Belgians. Each mail that comes from England tells of some new development of Canadian Red Cross enterprise. Recently a convalescent home for Canadian nurses has been opened near Margate. Recreation huts are being erected at each of the Canadian hospitals in France. In short, there is no last word in Canadian Red Cross efficiency. It aims always at fulfilling some new need.

Clark: Do you believe in preparedness?  
Clubleigh: Sure! I never go home late without having an excuse all framed up.

About 100 species of oysters have been classified by scientists.

## Anti-Hailstorm Cannon

Used Successfully in European Countries to Protect Growing Crops

While the guns of the European armies are thundering incessantly on many battlefields in their mission of killing men and destroying man's works, the grape cultivators of France, in their turn, are using artillery to good advantage. But theirs is not destructive artillery; they are using guns only to protect their vineyards against the destructive effects of hailstorms, which are not infrequent in the grape growing districts.

Anti-hailstorm guns cannot be said to be novelties in the strictest sense of the word, for they date back to 1896, when an Austrian named Stieger who had had an opportunity of witnessing the devastation caused by hailstorms each year in districts of his country, conceived the idea of firing a cannon shot at the clouds charged with hail, using an artillery piece of special design. Stieger learned that as a result of artillery fire, directed against the clouds, the threatened storm moved elsewhere before bursting, thus saving the crops in the immediate vicinity of the anti-hailstorm artillery.

A short time later similar experiments were carried out in Italy, followed soon after by the introduction of this method of protecting grape vines and cereal crops in France. In the latter country the use of anti-hailstorm guns has been extended until today they are in general use, principally in the Bordeaux, Bourgogne and Champagne regions.

A representative type of the anti-hailstorm cannon is composed of four main members. First a tripod which serves to support the carriage mechanism; second, a breechloading mechanism which receives the cartridge and explodes it by means of a striking or firing pin; third, a smoke stack or funnel which is a continuation of the breechloading member and serves as an outlet for the gases; and fourth, a sheet of iron measuring three or four metres (9 to 12 feet) long, surmounting the cannon and passing the roof of the shed that serves as a shelter for the cannon and its operators.

Following the discharge of the cannon, there escapes from the stack or funnel a whirling shaft of air, which according to a French authority, M. Vermorel, brings about certain changes in the atmosphere. The condensation produced by the discharge modifies the unstable electrical state of the hailstorms that compose the clouds most feared by the agriculturists. Whatever may be the merit of these theories offered in explanation of the anti-hailstorm cannon, the fact remains that this odd artillery is serving its purpose well—Scientific American.

## Royal Army Medical Corps

Lord Derby, British Under-Secretary for War, said in a recent interview with a representative of the Brooklyn Eagle: "The battle of the Somme has emphatically demonstrated that the British organization is markedly superior in one very important respect to that of Germany—our hospital arrangements are superb. I believe that the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps is unsurpassed by that in any war we have ever fought. Our soldiers, wounded one morning on the front in France, twenty-four hours later receive medical attention in London hospitals. Such a feat is unparalleled, and I think may be taken as a fair indication of the efficiency of the new armies. Wounded men are transported rapidly for long distances along the roads, while the railways are carrying large quantities of munitions, food and medical supplies toward the fighting lines. The new steel helmet has completely vindicated its adoption. I have heard unofficially that minor casualties in the Somme have been reduced considerably by the use of this device. Minor head wounds are extremely rare."

American commercial travellers in India are double in number this year as compared with last year, and they are bidding rates for general merchandise orders that "knock out" British competitors. On the other hand a large number of firms have given the United States houses to understand that as soon as the war is over they will revert to their British shippers.

## What Germany Must Learn.

Germany's crimes have to be punished; her victims have to be indemnified; she has to be rendered impotent to repeat her career of land and sea piracy. Until those aims have been secured, we shall not tolerate the idea of peace, and no government that flirts with it could exist for a single day. Germany, as we have said, will not believe these intimations just now. But it will penetrate her imprisoned intelligence by degrees that such and no other is the significance of exertions remorselessly rising, instead of falling, in intensity.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Great Doctor: Your wife, sir needs a change of air.  
Mr. Tightwad: Well, I'll get her an electric fan.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man gets de notion dat he's upliftin' de human race when he's only tryin' to boss it around."

## The Control of Weeds

Some Weeds Are Friendly to Certain Cultivated Crops

We must study weeds in order to successfully combat them. A knowledge of their habits, growth and distribution is essential before much progress can be made in their eradication.

Annuals are those which spring up and mature their seed in one season, such as wild mustard. If this weed can be prevented from maturing so that no seeds will be formed it is evident that it must soon be exterminated. As the roots do not live over winter a supply of seed is necessary that it should persist.

However, the seeds of many of the most noxious annuals are encased in an oily covering. This enables them to resist decay for years. They only need sunshine, air and moisture to enable them to germinate. There are many forces at work fighting for the life of the weeds, each of which must be understood and overcome before victory can be attained.

Biennials require two years to complete their growth and produce seed. Of this class the burdock is an example.

Most of these weeds have a strong tap root growing deep into the soil. During the first year the plant stores up large quantities of starch in this year in producing seed. Being productive from the seed only, any cultivation that will prevent maturity will be effective. This, however, is not so easy as these weeds often take possession of fence corners and places where ordinary implements of tillage do not reach. The only satisfactory way to deal with them is to cut the tap root off below the crown, say, three inches, with a sharp spade or spud.

Perennials live and produce seed for many years. They are of two classes, the ordinary perennial that reproduces itself only from seed and the creeping or running perennial which in addition to producing seeds also send up new plants from the parent stem.

An example of the first class is the ox-eyed daisy, of the second, the Canadian thistle and couch grass.

The roots of the latter contain a large number of latent buds, and whenever the soil is stirred in moist weather they spring into life. If a root is broken or cut during a warm moist time, each of those roots will send out a new plant, hence it follows that during such times land infested with those weeds should not be worked.

Hoe crops and summerfallowing that is improperly done is more likely to increase than destroy the weeds. The cultivation should be done when the weather is dry and warm. Work the land so as to bring the roots of these plants to the sun or keep them under the ground by means of some smother crop, such as clover or buckwheat.

Certain farm crops are conducive to certain kinds of weeds. For instance, fall wheat and rye appear to be excellent friends of cockle and pigeon weed; spring grains of wild oats, mustard and foxtail; meadows and pastures, of curled dock, ox-eyed daisy and plantain. Keeping this fact in mind, it will be readily seen that one of the best methods to destroy weeds is to follow a regular rotation of crops. Grow spring crops on the land that is infested with weeds that are common among fall grain and vice versa.

In the former case the spring cultivation required for putting in the crop will destroy most of the weeds that commenced to grow the previous fall, and in the latter case the crop is harvested before many of the weeds have had time to mature their seeds.

Pastures and meadows generally destroy the annuals, but are troubled with biennials and perennials. The cultivation that would take place during a three or four years' rotation would keep them in check pretty effectively. The hoe crop that comes in during the rotation, if properly done, is the best crop for cleaning the land of all classes of weeds.

A good crop to destroy Canada thistles is red clover cut about the middle of June when the thistles are coming in blossom; then cut again for seed about September 1. If this is followed by a crop of timothy hay the next year the thistles will be pretty well subdued.

Sheep destroy many weeds that are not touched by other stock. Shallow cultivation soon after harvest will start many of the seeds growing which will be destroyed by late plowing. The threshing machine should be thoroughly cleaned before it comes on the farm. All grain fed to the stock should be ground. Land should not lie idle, but should be kept constantly at work or in grass.

## A Matter of Height.

We are informed by an otherwise eracious friend that he was standing in front of a downtown department store, gazing rapidly into one of the display windows, when he heard this conversation:  
"Tell me, Grace," said a man whose wife—or maybe she wasn't—ad made him stop while she rubbed at the dresses, "when you're getting a dress, which costs more—the waist or the skirt?"  
"Why, that depends," said the woman.

"On the season, I suppose."  
"How could it depend on the season, silly?"  
"Well, this season the skirts come high, but the waists don't—ain't I right?"—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Life Insurance Examiner: Ah—you have suicidal impulses, do you—are they frequent?

Applicant: Oh, yes, I get 'em every time your agent comes into my office.

## Looking Backward

"There's no danger," said the doctor. "It's only a carbuncle coming on the back of your neck. But you must keep your eye on it!"—Christian Register.

## Britain's Meat Supplies

Unlimited Market for Canadian Produce in the Old Country

The United Kingdom in the fiscal year 1914-1915 imported meats having a total value of \$311,000,000. Only \$81,000,000 of this came from British possessions. Out of this latter amount no less than \$16,000,000 was for frozen beef from Australia. It will be seen from this statement that England is to a large extent dependent for her meat supplies upon countries outside of the British Empire. The Argentine sent no less than \$70,000,000 worth of chilled beef, frozen beef and canned beef, Canada contributed little outside of bacon and hams. Since the war broke out there have been continuous demands for meats of all kinds. Enormous supplies have been sent forward by the Argentine, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Uruguay. Some fairly large orders have also been placed in Canada.

With a view to studying the situation on the spot and acquiring information for the direction of Canadian production, Mr. H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, early in the year went to England and France, and on his return prepared a report which is amongst the most valuable and suggestive articles in The Agricultural War Book, 1916. This report is also contained in Pamphlet No. 19 of the Live Stock Branch.

The shutting off of the big Russian supply has made a big opening for Canadian eggs, which will continue as long as the war lasts. After the war, Canada can hold her trade if we pay special attention to quality and grading.

Through a lessening of the Danish imports due largely to German purchasing in Denmark, Canada has been enabled greatly to increase her exports. The war demands have been great, and the British workman has been able to buy bacon more freely. Canada can hold this increased trade if we keep up the quality and carefully look to the method of curing. The outlook for the feeding of hogs is promising at the present time.

We produce good beef in Canada, but the quantity of prime available for the British market is as yet quite limited. The home market and the United States appropriate all this. After an interesting trial, however, it has been found that France is, and will continue to be, a good market for our frozen beef; possibly also Italy.

This is but a brief reference to some of the chief points of Mr. Arkell's survey. It would seem that while the war lasts there will be an increasing demand for meat of all kinds, for eggs, poultry and dairy products, particularly cheese. After the war is over there will be no re-adjustments that cannot now be foreseen, but through the enormous destruction of livestock in Europe, and the tremendous drains that have been made on the surplus products of the rest of the world, there must result an enhanced value in live stock of all kinds. There may be some uncertainty as to market conditions of grain after the war, but not so as to live stock and live stock products.

## No Trust in Hohenzollerns

"Nobody Home" to Talk Peace With the Kaiser

The German Chancellor has talked peace in a lordly German sort of way. Ultimate defeat is in sight, so with the approval of the Berlin Government a corps of orators is starting out to educate the public to accept a draw. Von Bethmann-Hollweg has even said that Germany being willing to make terms, the Allies are responsible for all the slaughter and destruction that occurs from this time forward. This is all talk and bluster. How can the Allies think of entering into a peace agreement with the man who invented the "scrap-of-paper" phrase, broke a solemn treaty with Belgium and pleaded national necessity as his excuse for the crime?

What prospects would there be that he or the German Government would keep any peace compact? The whole record of that nation is against acceptance of its pledges or undertakings. If Germany still possessed the strength to do so, would she not disregard any national treaty whatsoever? It is the kernel of German history that the basic principle of German policy that no promise is binding if it is in the eyes of the war lords the immediate national interests seem to demand otherwise. As is pointed out by most reputable historians, it has been the practise of Prussia and the Hohenzollerns from time immemorial to violate their pledged troth and even to enter into treaties with the intention of breaking them as soon as it became convenient.

It will require something more than the promise of a Bethmann-Hollweg or the Royal hand of a Hohenzollern to assure the Allies of Germany's pacific intentions. As ruled today, Prussianized Germany is so untrustworthy that her opponents cannot consider terms with her until they have driven her back upon her own territory, crushed her on the field of battle, and taught the German masses that the Kaiser's bad faith and militarism will no longer save them. That is why we must refuse peace and keep on fighting. The war must go on until the Kaiser's vast war machine is so broken that it can never again menace the peace and liberties of the world.—Toronto News.

On most of the railway lines running out of London, Eng., it is common to see strips of land flanking the track neatly planted with cabbages, potatoes and beans, and in the evenings or at week-ends personally tended by the allotment-worker. There is even a famous golf course not far from London where all the odd corners are planted with vegetable produce.

"I really don't believe," said Gladys, coyly, "that you particularly wanted to hear me sing."  
"I did indeed," her admirer protested. "I had never heard you."

# PREPARATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN TO PROSECUTE WAR TO THE END

ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES PHENOMENAL

Weekly Output of Cartridges is now Greater by Millions than the  
Annual Output Before Commencement of the War, and  
Other Equipment Being Produced Accordingly

Mr. F. Kellaway, secretary to Dr. Addison, Parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, has imparted some facts and figures respecting the organization and resources at the disposal of the country that constitute a phenomenal accomplishment even in these modern times.

Great Britain, he said recently, which had throughout been the Treasury of the Allies, had now become their armory. There are now scattered up and down the country some 4,000 controlled firms producing munitions of war.

Ninety arsenals have been built or adapted. Our weekly output of .303 cartridge is greater by millions than our annual output before the war. There is a certain machine-gun being produced by the hundred every week in a factory ordered, planned, and built during the past twelve months, which had never been made in Great Britain before 1915. The output of guns and howitzers has been increased by several hundred per cent.

France, Russia and Italy have been supplied by or through Great Britain with many of the most important munitions of war. Many thousands of tons of steel have been and are being sent to France.

There were 184,000 women engaged in war industries in 1914. Today there are 666,000. The total number of war workers in 1914 was 1,198,000. It had now increased to 3,500,000. There were 471 different munition processes upon which women were now engaged.

In every branch of the Ministry of Munitions the best business brains of the country had been placed at the nation's disposal in the great work of industrial reorganization. Some of these men had given up incomes which would make a Cabinet Minister's mouth water, and were working like galley slaves, week in and week out, without a penny reward. If by a business government is meant government by business men, then we had arrived at a business government so far as the Ministry of Munitions was concerned.

"For a long time," Mr. Kellaway added, "our anti-aircraft gunners had been crying out for an improved height-finder for Zeppelins, the existing height-finders being slow, clumsy, and having a margin of error of hundreds of feet. You will realize how that handicapped our gunners in their attempts to bring down Zeppelins. Three men set to work on the problem, and in two or three months they produced a height-finder which gave rapidly and exactly the height of a Zeppelin. It was an important discovery, but the problem was only one of hundreds which are continually cropping up."

## Magnificent Work of Patrol

In a report to the Admiralty, reviewing the operations of the Dover patrol since December, 1915, and recommending numerous officers for meritorious conduct, Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, commander of the patrol, says that in the six months more than 21,000 merchant ships, apart from men-of-war and auxiliaries, passed through the patrol lines. Of these only 21 were lost or seriously damaged by enemy vessels.

"But to effect this security to merchant shipping," says the Admiral, "I regret that over 4 per cent. of the patrol vessels have been sunk and the lives of 77 officers and men lost to the nation."  
The Admiral further notes that the patrol assists in the protection of the flank of all sea transports to and from the British army in France, and that this vast transport has been so thoroughly safeguarded that not a single life has been lost during the sea passage.

## A Slight Misunderstanding

The girl's father, a gruff, stout old fellow, came into the parlor at 9.30 with his watch in his hand. The young man was standing on a chair straightening a picture that the girl had asked him to fix.  
"Young man, do you know what time it is?" asked father.  
"Yes, sir," replied the youth, jumping down, "I was just going."

He rushed into the hall, seized his coat and hat, with father following. As the caller reached for the door, father again asked him if he knew the time.

"Yes, sir. Good night." And he left without putting his coat on.  
The old gentleman turned to his daughter in genuine astonishment: "What is the matter with that young fellow? I wanted him to tell me the time so I could set my watch."

According to an official statement, the war expenditure of the Dominion Government in Canada alone now exceeds twenty million dollars a month, or about \$700,000 a day. The largest item in this huge expenditure is for pay and allowances, subsistence and assigned pay and separation allowances of the troops. This item is running at the rate of about twelve million dollars a month.

## Pension for Capt. Fryatt's Widow

The British Government has recommended the granting of an extra pension of \$500 annually to Capt. Fryatt's widow, besides the sum to which she is entitled under the Government's compensation plan.

The Great Eastern railroad, of one of whose ships Capt. Fryatt was the master, is also granting his widow a \$1,250 annuity.

## To Harness the Tides

Planning to Develop Power from the Tides in Bay of Fundy

The tides are about to be tied down to labor. At Wolfville, Nova Scotia, a development company has made a survey on the water of the Bay of Fundy with a view of developing a tide-water project at Cape Split. An American expert in hydraulic production of electricity is the scientific guide of that expedition. As Americans are too proud to develop such tide waters as they have for power, it may be expected that this man on a foreign tide may get results to wake us up in this country. The tides of the Bay of Fundy are as famous for their ups and downs as the revolutions of Mexico, if not more so. A current motor recently experimented with in the Gaspereau River, was twelve feet long and two and one-half feet high, and if reported to have developed power as the tide rose which reached a maximum of two horse-power by the time the machine was submerged. The later experiments at Cape Split are said to have shown that motors developed 50 horse-power in a tide current which ran nine miles an hour. As the machine is made like a crab, it takes advantage of the tide going out as well as coming in.—Worcester Telegram.

## On the Battlefield

Sensations of a Soldier in the Thick of the Fight

Referring to the feeling of a man on the battlefield, an officer of the 13th Canadian Scottish, who has returned to Toronto on leave, states:

"The idea of being killed never affected me in the slightest, and I know many a man who was never any good at sports, and who had no nerve whatever, who made a corking good soldier. My theory is that your nervous system changes altogether. You seem to be a different person. I remember standing up at that show on the 19th of April when a shell came along and literally strewed on a hedge the man who was standing beside me. I felt no sense of fear whatever, only a slight anger. If you are up and doing something you don't mind the shells at all, but if you have to lie in the trench there are occasions on which everybody is scared pea-green, and the man who says he is not is a liar."

"A man sweats a good deal in the trench," continued the officer, "and his greatest need seems to be water rather than food. The men usually get more food than they can eat. The water is not very good even to the most callous taste. France is such a highly cultivated country that the wells are practically sunk in manure piles. To this taste is added various substances which the doctors claim render the water harmless. It may be so, but it doesn't smell like it."

## Germans Show How Wind Blows

Cheap editions of Shakespeare and Dickens' works are being printed and circulated in Germany. Commenting upon the mysterious fact the "Frankfort News" says: "Let us not forget that peace will come, that reconciliation will be sought (the News does not say by whom), and that for this purpose mutual belles-lettres will provide a medium which should not be under-estimated. Especially suitable for this object will be the works of authors who do not directly speak to us of events of our own era."

The Mayor of Munich has again said that the state of affairs in his city is "most revolting. . . I have been asked to refrain from giving public utterance to the facts on the ground that the enemy may rejoice. I don't care what the enemy knows. The trouble is that the German people do not know what is taking place in their very midst."

## Joke Was On Hun Colonel

An amusing proof of the element of surprise in the French attack is furnished in a story which reached Paris recently from the Santerre front. A German colonel one morning was peacefully shaving in his dugout, when his orderly shouted down: "The French are coming!" The colonel said the German equivalent of "Tell that to the horse marines," and went on lathering. Ten minutes afterwards, with an un-German sense of humor, he told the story to his French captors.—London Times.

## War Maps Won't Feed People.

The Chancellor's war maps do not feed the German people or reinforce their armies. The great extension of lines offer, on the contrary, a most perplexing military problem, when the enemy will not make peace and victorious armies cannot be replenished. That lesson has come home to all the conquerors in history, and we believe we can bring it home to Germany. We understand the passionate desire to make peace according to the map, the vehement protests that Germany is not responsible for this "stupidest of wars," as Herr Ballin has called it, but we have our work to do, and we mean to do it to the end.—Westminster Gazette.

Toronto caller during the heat spell last week: How do you feel, Mrs. X?  
Mrs. X: Like going into liquidation.



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Vulcan, Alberta

# The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK Proprietor  
R. W. GLOVER Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the  
Heart of a Wonderfully Rich  
Farming and Ranching  
District

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year; For-  
eign Countries \$2.00. Exchange must  
be added to cheques.

## Germany's 'Defensive' Reasoning

One has often wondered by what process of reasoning the Kaiser arrived at the conclusion that he was waging a 'defensive war' against the Entente Allies. It was so contrary to fact, but yet dropped so frequently from his lips as to persuade one of his sincerity. A study of Bismack gives the clue. He justified the wars of 1864, 1866 and 1870 when Prussia defeated and sliced off Denmark, Austria and France successively, and defended that repacity as wars that were forced on a peace-loving Prussia on the ground that she was denied certain 'rights.' These rights, forsooth, rose out of Bismack's political principal,—that 'a policy of interests' confers a 'right' wherever there is an 'interest'; and if this right is not admitted by the rival nation through the medium of diplomacy, then such must be secured by war. The resisting of rights which Prussia deems of national interest makes that was 'defensive' in her sight and she is deluded into speaking of herself as not having 'willed' it. Thus the Kaiser speaks of being 'attacked' by the Allies.

This political philosophy determines also the military policy of preparedness and initiative. If the interests of Germany are ipse facto 'rights' it is to be expected that these interests will crop up suddenly as political circumstances decree and lest they lose their worth by another change of affairs the demand must be instant and backed up by a force that though fighting a 'defensive' war must be one of speedy and overwhelming aggression. The sophistry of Prussia's diplomacy thus matches the 'frightfulness' of her militarism.

Happily the tide has turned and nothing is more assuring of a successful peace to the Entente than that the direction and surprise of the initiative in this war has passed from the hands of Prussian bullyism to that of national consciences awakened to the need of international comity being so broadly based on the principle of live and let live as to assure a lasting peace.

## Building A Church.

For more than five years we have been without a Church building, but at a recent Sunday evening's meeting of the congregation the members and adherents of the Presbyterian Church decided, by an unanimous vote, to go ahead and build one.

Thus the first wheel of the machinery is set in motion, but much requires to be done before we see the completion of the hopes of a number of people who have been in the town and district since they started. We believe that Mr. Schrag, who by virtue of his position will be at the head of the affair, to be fully capable of doing his share of the work as well as being a source of encouragement and enthusiasm for his co-workers. But all that Mr. Schrag can do will not of itself build a Church, for we have seen a like project droop and die before the scheme had got as far as the present one. The essential need is the wholehearted co-operation and labour of those who voted for the building, for neither Churches or any other buildings are erected solely on votes. And that is just where we are liable to be a little careless and forgetful. We go to initiatory meet-

ings full of enthusiasm, draw up plans, vote on resolutions, decide on immediate action, and then go away, leaving it to 'the other fellow' and forgetting all about it. This phase of our character seems to be getting so commonplace that we are coming to regard it as almost natural, and once we do that we are lost, not only in regard to a Church but to everything appertaining to our welfare as a community. We have only to recall our efforts in public matters, the Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross Society, for instance, to see how the larger enthusiasm has dwindled down until the activities of these organizations are left in the hands of a few faithful souls who do all the work and most of the paying while the great majority do little or nothing. Now, none of us want to see the matter of the Church building to go the same way, but in order to evade it, it will be necessary that every capable person put his or her shoulder to the wheel in whole-hearted co-operation and move it to completion. For the sake of the town and district we should do this, and much more so for the welfare of the people, young and old.

## Wheat And War.

Early in the war Germany purchased Roumania's crop. A few months ago England turned the trick and though she could not move out a bushel of the crop it greatly embarrassed Germany by the shortage.

Thus arises the shrewd guess that Germany will buy wheat on margin in the American market and simply store it. With ten million dollars she could create a shortage of one hundred million bushels; add this to the present crop shortage and wheat would rise to the two dollar mark, leaving England to pay at this time of hard finance an excess of fifty million dollars. There is one offset, however, commandeering of the crops in Canada by the Canadian Government at the normal market price before the manipulation is supposed to begin. Perhaps this makes the German hesitate to wage a wheat war in the pit. In the bare fact of having a crop, Canada makes no mean contribution to the Empire. But what would be the crop if we had 'nt got the protection of the navy?

## Notes

The Commercial Club at Calgary has gone out of existence, and Prohibition is said to be responsible. This is doubtless one instance where Prohibition has injured a Commercial enterprise.

War reports of last Thursday stated that Turkish troops have appeared on the Riga front. They were led by German and Austrian officers, but the report does not state who chased them up there.

'Chin man's crop went 57 bushels to the acre', says a heading. This side line to barbering will come as a surprise to many.

'Vulcan, not Mars, is conducting the big world war', was the recent utterance of an Australian parliamentarian. Meanwhile the councillors of this burg are wondering what they did to bring it about.

It is said that the bread, meat and potatoe cards issued in Germany do not remedy the shortage of food and only serve to increase the discontent. Better a dinner of herbs where love is, than a food card with hatred.

A report comes to hand that crude oil has been found in the Great Slave Lake. Some other would-be investors going to get it "in the neck" now, presumably.

An Ontario publishing agency advertises for agents to sell 'The World's Greatest War'. We understand that the Kaiser would be glad to part with his share of it at a big reduction.

# LADIES MANTLES

Have You Picked Out Your Fall Coat Yet?

## 50 Coats on Approval

Every Coat not sold by Monday next will be returned to the manufacturer

We can save you money besides giving you a swell range of patterns to chose from

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VULCAN, ALBERTA

Land Titles Act. Application No. M510

## Advertisement

## Mortgage Sale of Valuable Farm Property.

Under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Post Office in the Village of Lomond, in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday the 30th day of September, 1916, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following property, namely:

The South-East Quarter of Section Thirty-Two (32), in Township Fifteen (15), Range Twenty (20), West of the Fourth Meridian, containing One Hundred and Sixty (160) acres, more or less, as same is described in Certificate of Title of the said land registered in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District at Calgary, as 6241, reserving unto His Majesty, His successor and assigns all mines and minerals, and the right to work the same.

Terms of sale to be 20 per cent cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitor.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a reserved bid and free from all encumbrances, save any seed grain liens that may be outstanding and taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated about seven miles from the Village of Lomond, and that the land is black loam with clay sub soil.

There is on the property about two miles fencing with two strands wire. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Herbert J. Maber, Vulcan, Alberta.

Dated at Calgary, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1916.

Approved A. T. Kinnaird, Deputy Registrar.

HERBERT J. MABER,  
Vendor's Solicitor.

## To All to Whom it May Concern.

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

Take Notice that His Honor Judge J. L. Jeunison, one of the Judges of the District Court of the District of Calgary, has appointed Wednesday the 25th day of October, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Vulcan in the Province of Alberta for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis, No. 157.

Dated the 24th day of July, 1916.  
R. E. HOUSE,  
Secretary-Treasurer of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

FOR SALE—Store fixtures: \$125 10 ft show case, \$45 5 ft. show case, \$100 Toledo Computing scale, \$23 platform scale, \$85 Pitner gas lights and tank, \$80 McCasky register, \$600 cash register and \$125 safe. All to be sold at a big reduction and on installments if desired. Apply to Hans Rue, Champion.

## The Churches

VULCAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
Meets in the Oddfellows Hall every Sunday evening for divine worship at 7.30. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 5 P. M. Minister Rev. A. R. Schrag B. D.

## Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

D. K. Allen, W. M.  
D. C. Jones, Secretary.

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No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.  
Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.  
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VULCAN ALBERTA

## Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

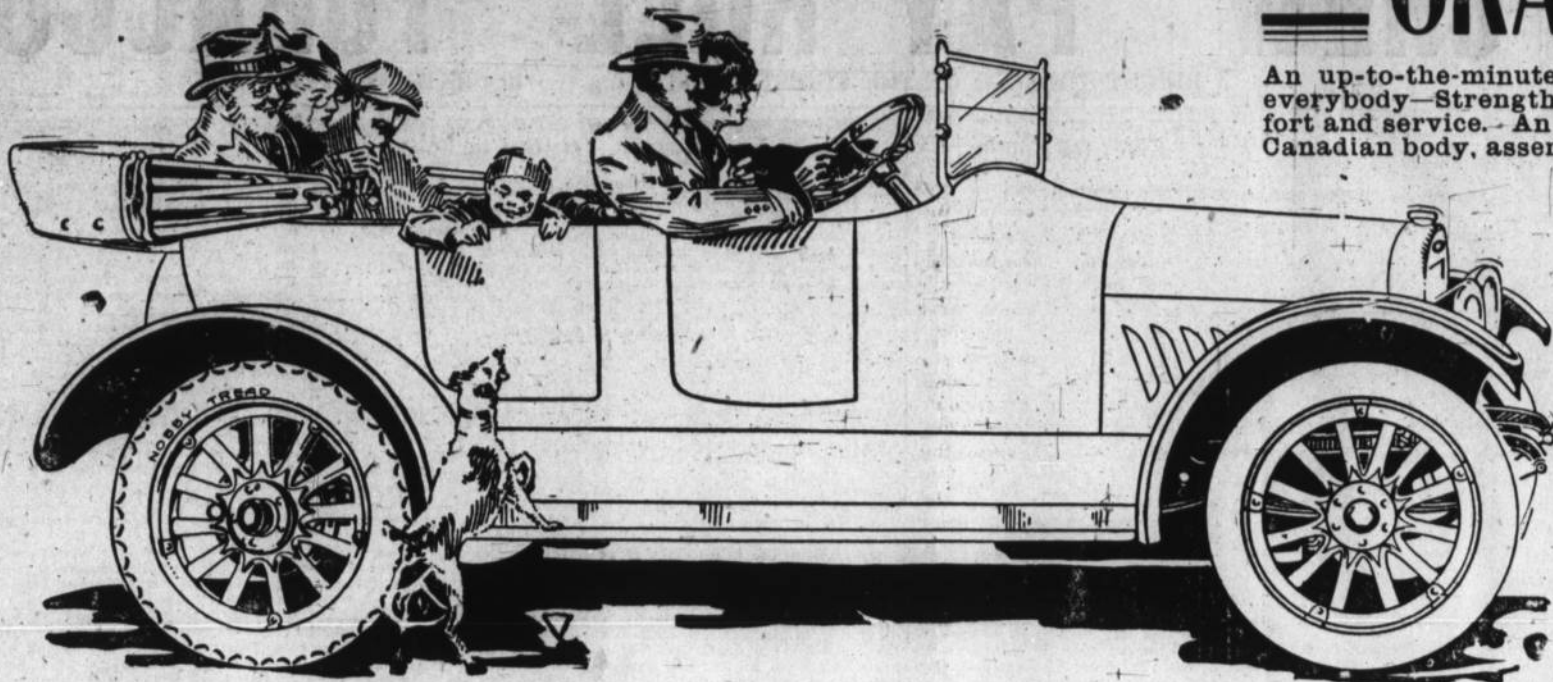
W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for, —64388



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Light duty charges and small profits, which enable you to buy this car at practically cost. A powerful 4-cylinder motor, 33 h.p., 30 x 3 1-2 tires extremely light on gasoline and oil, up-to-date conveniences and beautiful lines.

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We also have a New Attachment whereby you can convert your old hand machine into a power machine. A simple device, easily attached. Call and let us demonstrate.

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**George Pettman**

Vulcan,

Alberta

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Just arrived a fresh supply of Bedroom Furniture consisting of

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| Beds from        | 4.25 to 18.00  |
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### MEANS TO BE TAKEN TO COMBAT RUST

Loss From This Source to Year's Crop More Than **\$150,000,000**

The Department of Agriculture under the direction of the Acting Minister, Hon. Arthur Meighen, has declared war on the rust. It is estimated that the crop depreciation through rust will amount to no less than \$150,000,000. It is believed that a recurrence of this loss can be, in large measure, averted, this belief being the outcome of an exhaustive study of the blight, its causes and preventives, carried on during the past summer by the department's experts.

A report of the work done in this direction and of the results obtained, is in the hands of the Minister, and will be published by the department. Various means of combatting the blight are recommended by the chief plant pathologist, who has recommended the establishment by the Government of special laboratories in which the various systems may be developed. It is announced that this suggestion is to be acted upon immediately and a laboratory established at Indian Head, with a branch at Brandon.

### THE PATRIOTIC HONOR ROLL

If an honour role of those communities which have done best for the Patriotic Fund were to be established, the village of Erskine would surely merit a prominent place on it. With a population of somewhat less than 200, Erskine has contributed to the Patriotic Fund since the first of February the sum of \$768.50. It is perhaps not wise to make comparisons, as no doubt there are other places with similarly creditable showings, but if every locality responded as Erskine has done, there would be no problem about raising the Patriotic Fund. How many communities will move over into the Erskine class when the big campaign starts shortly?

"If I had five minutes with the Kaiser I'd brain him," remarked an irate man on the street. This, we fear, would be an impossibility, but he could at least hit him on the head.

A Methodist pastor in the east has given it as his opinion that there is no material Hell. If this is so, it entirely changes the problem as to what will eventually become of the Kaiser.

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#### HARVESTING AND THRESHING SCENES

There is nothing the farmer would sooner have than a photographic record of his year's work. We have made arrangements for a car and if you want us to take a photo call or ring us up, Phone 51, and we will be at your place as soon as gasoline can get us there. Johnny on the spot. See? BEWARE—of itinerants posing as photographers. We have been here two years, and we deliver the goods.

**The Vulcan Studio**  
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FOR SALE—A number of full blood pedigree, male and female Hampshire pigs for sale cheap. Apply to John A. Smith, Vulcan.

FOR SALE—A few 3 and 3 1-4 second hand wagons to exchange for heavy wagons, also 6 bundle racks, 8 x 14. Apply to E. M. Hollister.

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Auctioneer and Commission Agent

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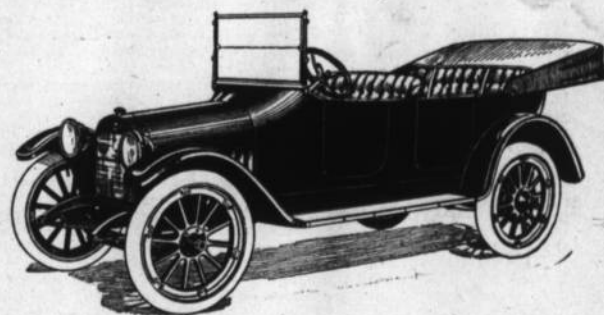
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Built to Stand Rough Driving on Country Roads

#### D. 60--30-35 H. P.

Electric Lights and Starter. Six Cylinders. 23 miles to a gallon of gasoline on good roads.

Price \$1,210, Freight Prepaid

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Six Cylinders. Delco Starting and Lighting System. Wt. 2800 lbs. 22 miles to a gallon of gasoline.

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4 Cylinders. Electric Lights and Starter. Fully Equipped. Best value in Canada. Price **\$995**

Free Service Coupons given away with each car.

The coupons can be used at Carmangay, Champion, Vulcan, Lomond Travers, Lethbridge or Calgary.

PHONE CALLS FOR DEMONSTRATION AT MY EXPENSE

**ARTHUR ANDERSON, Agent, Champion, Alta.**

Cars in Stock at Champion, Alberta.



# LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—  
FLORENCE WARDEN

Word, Look & Co., Limited  
TORONTO

(Continued)

## CHAPTER XIV.

When the two ladies got to Oare Court, they found that they were among the last to arrive, and that the rest, all in a state of excitement bordering upon frenzy, and all talking at once, were gathered in the great dining-room enjoying a substantial supper as a reward for their self-sacrifice in contenting themselves with a sketchy and early dinner.

In the midst of the general uproar, Lady Creslow was treated with special consideration, and placed at a little table at one end of the room, with the Finchens and Lady Ursula; and as a matter of course the bereaved Mamie let fall some words about the loss she had sustained, which led to an explanation as inevitable as it was unfortunate.

Finchen himself, annoyed that his wife should have said anything about the pearls before a stranger, tried to make light of the matter and professed to think they would be found. "They have probably only been mislaid," said he.

"No," persisted his wife, "they have not. Somebody must have got into the house and changed them."

But when supper was over and Lady Ursula was bidding Lady Creslow good-night, the elder lady said in a low voice—

"That poor thing is wrong about her pearls. I'm sure. Burglars don't change real gems for artificial ones. It's the work of someone inside the house; probably of one of the guests."

"Oh, no, no," cried Lady Ursula, sharply. "Think what it would mean—dishonesty of the most shocking and premeditated sort. No, no."

The elder lady remained calm in front of her excitement.

"You will learn, later," said she sadly, "that premeditated theft is not by any means confined to burglars and housebreakers. Good night, my dear."

And she shook hands with so much kindness that Lady Ursula was touched.

"I wish," said Lady Creslow, softly, before she let her hand go, "that I had had a daughter like you. You must come and see me, you and your husband. Will you?"

"We shall be delighted," said Lady Ursula.

She was more than ever anxious that Paul should meet this dignified lady who interested her so much, and whose name appeared to have been known to him. She had asked if this was the case, and Lady Creslow had replied that it was possible her name was known to him, but that she did not remember anyone of the name of Paul Payne.

It was soon after breakfast when a fly from the station drove up to the door and Lord Eastling and Paul Payne got out of it.

Lady Ursula had heard the sound of wheels, and she went quickly to the window of the morning-room, where she was sitting with Lady Creslow and some of the other ladies, and looked out. Then she turned, smiling, to Lady Creslow.

"Here is my husband," she said, softly, in those tones which betrayed the depth of her own feeling for him. "Now you can tell me whether you have met him before."

Lady Creslow went to the window and looked out. At that very moment Paul, perceiving his wife at the window for the first time, raised his hat and smiled.

While Lady Ursula's loving eyes were still fixed upon his face, she suddenly became aware of an abrupt change which had come over him. The smile had died away from his lips, and with one swift glance at the window, he had turned away abruptly.

She looked at her companion, and saw that the little touch of bright pink color, which made the face of the elderly lady still look youthful in spite of her white hair, had died out of cheeks and lips, leaving her ashy grey and stonily still and silent.

And as she looked, the color faded also out of the cheeks, and the light out of the eyes, of the younger lady also.

For a few moments they remained speechless, not looking at each other. Then Lady Creslow spoke in an altered voice—

"I had no idea it was so late. I must be going," she said, taking out her watch and looking at it without noticing the position of the hands. "I must say goodbye to Mrs. Jackson, and catch the train."

She was turning back to the fireplace, where Mrs. Jackson was sitting, as she spoke. When the farewells were said, however, she came back once more to Lady Ursula, who was sitting shivering by the window. The elder lady put her hand very gently upon the shoulder of the younger one. There was a very strange look in her brown eyes, almost a look of yearning.

"I hope," she said in a low voice, "that you won't forget your promise to come and see me, Lady Ursula."

"No, no! I'll come; indeed, I should like to."

Lady Creslow drew herself up.

"But," she added in a different tone, graver, harder, "you must come alone."

"No," she said hoarsely.

But Lady Creslow appeared not to hear. She was already half-way to the door, and she never looked back.

It was quite half an hour later before Paul Payne came to his wife. Lady Creslow had gone away in one

# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

off her host's cars, and Lord Eastling had already greeted his sisters and asked the elder why she was so pale, when Paul entered the morning-room.

There was absolutely no change in him. He was just his usual amiable, courteous, careless self, handsome, well-groomed, easy-going, and apparently without a care in the world.

Lady Ursula rose to meet him, and stood trembling by the window as he came up to her.

"Well," said he, as he kissed her, and appeared not to notice that she did not offer to kiss him in return, "I suppose you're awfully angry with me for not coming back in time for that famous meeting?"

"Why didn't you come back?" she asked, in a trembling voice.

"It was that confounded brother of yours who made me stay—dragged me to the Hippodrome, of all places, as if I'd been a child of six. If it had been a Horse Show, now, or even—"

She cut him short.

"What about the pearls? Mrs. Finchen's pearls?" she asked hoarsely.

She did not even look at him as she put the question. For a moment he appeared disconcerted. Then he said testily—

"Ursula's Husband—Galley Two—Hasn't Finchen himself told you all about that? He was coming back yesterday?"

"Yes. He did come back. He said that he went to his solicitor and the matter is to be referred to Mr. Jackson. He is to decide whether a detective is to be sent for here or not."

"Oh, that's all right then. And what does he say?"

"I don't know."

"Haven't you asked?"

"I've heard nothing about it this morning," said Lady Ursula slowly.

"What has made you so miserable, then?" demanded Paul. "I'm afraid you haven't forgotten me for throwing over that precious meeting?"

Lady Ursula was silent. She did not even look at him. He touched her hands, which looked blue and cold.

"Why," said he, "you're as cold as ice. Come nearer to the fire. You've been sitting at the window too long. She resisted his attempt to draw her away. Round the fireplace a group of excited ladies talked all at once at the pitch of their voices. Paul changed his tactics, and from imperious grew superlatively gentle. Nobody was taking any notice of them, so he could hold one of her cold hands in his and look down into her eyes, putting his head coaxingly on one side.

"I know," he said tenderly, "you were watching by the window for me, weren't you, Ursula?"

She nodded.

"That is how you've got cold?"

"Yes."

There was a long pause. Then she looked up at him suddenly. Her great blue eyes were flashing with a steady fire.

"Did you see who I was with when you looked up at the window?" she asked with a catch in her voice.

"I didn't notice."

She drew herself erect.

"Paul, that's not true," she cried passionately.

He affected to laugh, but he was not quite at his ease.

"Well, I was not in the mood to notice anybody but you. I did see that you were not alone, and I resented the fact you know."

He was speaking lightly, trying to put her off the scent, but she was in deadly earnest, not to be diverted from her purpose.

"But you saw who it was?" persisted she. "You—you recognized the lady I was with?"

"I saw you were with a lady—that was enough for me. If it had been a man now—"

And he frowned with mock ferocity.

"Paul, Paul, you can't play with me; you can't answer me like that!"

"Really, my dear child, I have no idea what you mean."

"You do—you must know."

"I saw a respectable old lady where I wanted to be, so I wished her to the devil."

The tears were welling up to Lady Ursula's eyes.

"Paul, Paul," said she brokenly, "remember you are speaking of your mother!"

(To Be Continued.)

## A Point in Every Line.

One weed gone to seed may mean one hundred next year.

The herd will never improve through the use of poor sires.

Fence corners grow grass and weeds—mostly weeds. All should be cut.

A farm without a well-arranged water supply is behind the times.

The cultivator, kept going, is the only salvation of the corn and root crops.

It is time to commence supplementing pastures. It doesn't pay to let the milk flow drop off.

The man who grows the best crops generally produces the best live stock in his community.—Farmer's Advocate.

Recruiting Sergeant: I am afraid you are too short to enlist, my man.

"Too short? Why, there's a soldier no taller than me."

"Yes, but that's an officer."

"Well, I don't mind, I'll be an officer."—Life.

"Pa, what's the difference between a patriot and a jingo?"

"A patriot, my son, is one whose bosom swells with pride of his country, while in a jingo the swelling appears in his head."

## Killed His Captor

Captured British Aviator Takes Revenge Upon German Officer

A Havre correspondent sends the following: A young British aviator was decorated in front of the troops for a flight accomplished in company with a German officer. The aviator had been obliged to descend within the German lines, and was made a prisoner by a German officer into whose hands he had fallen. The latter conceived the idea of making his prisoner take him in his aeroplane for a flight over the allied lines in order to make observations, which would not be disturbed by anti-aircraft fire, as the enemy would be misled by the cockpit on the biplane.

The German officer reinforced his order with a revolver, and the aviator accordingly resumed his seat in the machine and strapped himself in securely. The German officer, with his pistol in his hand, took the observer's seat, and the couple then flew towards the allied lines, the aviator making a number of evolutions to the right and left, according to the orders of the German. Having seen sufficient, the officer of the Kaiser ordered the aviator to turn his machine, and in order to do so the aeroplane mounted higher, and suddenly turned over in an admirable loop. On fighting himself the pilot found that he was alone, the German officer having for once been insufficiently strapped in. The aviator descended as quickly as possible into the British lines, where he received a welcome which took the form of a decoration.

## The Double-sided Turk

Jekyll-and-Hyde Character of the Eastern Enemy

The student of race characteristics would have difficulty in finding a knottier problem than the Turk. Our War Office has just commented on his chivalrous and humane treatment of the garrison of Kut. All through the Mesopotamia campaign he has behaved with exemplary courtesy.

The notes that Nur-ed-Din-Pacha had occasion from time to time to address to Gen. Aylmer would not have disgraced Saladin in his passages with Coeur de Lion. Turkish officers have taken advantage of a truce now and then to apologise for the scandalous irregularities committed by their Arab allies; they have shown a quite remarkable consideration in such matters as the return of lost kits; they have given to our wounded in their hands every comfort available, and to our officer prisoners every honor to which their rank entitles them.

Gen. Townshend's arrival in Constantinople seems to have been something of a triumph; and, if reports are true, he is now lodged with two aides-de-camp and a retinue on a very pleasant island in the Sea of Marmora under conditions that must soften even the bitterness of the loss of Kut. Men returned from Gallipoli tell the same tale. They will remember the Turk as an enemy who would not fire on the Red Cross and who showed a regard for the decencies of war from which his allies in Europe might well learn.

Yet this people, that has so well preserved the tradition of knightly fighting, is responsible for the most dreadful massacres that modern times have known. The troops who would scorn to purloin a wounded British soldier's kit will apparently drown a shipload of Armenian women and children without a qualm. The Turk is a Jekyll to his equals and a Hyde to those he considers his inferiors. The Christian, perhaps, has not much to boast about at this time; but that, at least, is a point of view from which his religion saves him even in time of war.—Manchester Guardian.

## Reaping the Harvest of Lies

A recent appeal made to the German people by the German general staff not to accept the claims of the Allies to victories on the western front, claims that are "fantastic hymns of victory that mock the truth," inclines the student of contemporary history to indulge in a reminiscent mood. Since July, 1914, the German Government has been the victim of self-deception and guilty at times of efforts to deceive its own people. At the very outset of the struggle certain events rapidly succeeding each other filled the Kaiser and his ministers with amazement. The German Government is now reaping the harvest that its initial blunders, misrepresentations and misconceptions sowed. No official proclamations can prevent a nation that has paid a frightful price for its unjustified reliance upon the good judgment and good faith of its leaders from eventually realizing the deplorable situation in which it has been placed by men who should have known the truth at the beginning and who will now find it impossible to conceal unpleasant facts.—New York Sun.

## Quite an Altered Tone

The Cologne Gazette, by far the most analytical and non-partisan of any inspired newspapers in Germany, has devoted an entire page to a resume of the great and united offensive. Almost every division of its article begins with an "If," "if we win," "if we bear ourselves with fortitude," and it makes this suggestion in regard to the termination of the war: The great decisions of this war will depend not so much upon engineering and masses of munitions, not even upon the mere prodigal sacrifice of lives, but upon moral qualities, and upon the mental and psychic compositions of leaders and soldiers.

## Trees as Snow Guards

Railways Planting Trees to Protect Lines from Drifting Snow and Sand

The railways of Canada are taking an increasing interest in the planting of trees and shrubs to secure better control of drifting snow and drifting sand, both of which interfere seriously with the operation of trains.

East of Montreal near Vaucluse, in Quebec, light drifting sand has given trouble to the Canadian Pacific Railway since the very thin sod was plowed up. Hot boxes resulted to rolling stock and passengers suffered from dust. The ordinary right-of-way fence was covered by the sand, and cattle could stray out on the track. Snow fences were used to some advantage, but in a bad season these would be almost covered up.

In 1915 a number of grasses, including Bromes, were planted, but perished from the heat, which is excessive on these exposed sand beds. This spring, 3,500 cuttings of cottonwood (Populus deltoides) and 1,000 one-year transplanted jack pines were planted. An examination made after the trees and cuttings were in the ground a month showed that approximately 95 per cent. were making good progress.

The cottonwood was placed in rows, two and one-half feet apart, the distance between the rows being four feet. The jack pine was planted in rows six feet apart, distance between the rows being five feet. The distance from the last row to the centre of the track is about 150 feet. All the planting parallels the track.

It is hoped that the vigorous growth of the cottonwood will protect the jack pine until such time as the latter can take care of itself. If results prove satisfactory, other situations along the company's line will be planted in the near future. The unusual amount of rain which has occurred this spring and early summer has contributed very materially to the prospects of success.

For a permanent snow fence which would grow rapidly and have sufficient foliage, 6,000 Norway spruce and 15,000 caragana were planted. The former were five-year transplants, of from 20 to 24 inches height, of heavy sturdy crown and well-developed root system. The caragana were from 30 to 48 inches in height and about three years of age. The caragana, as well as 1,500 lilacs used in mixture for snow breaks, are from the nursery of the company at Wolseley, Sask.

The following methods of planting were carried out: Where the distance from the track to the right-of-way fence is over 50 feet, a "standard" break was put in, viz., one row of spruce was planted 8 feet apart, and in front of this, caragana were placed two and one-half feet apart. The distance between the rows is 6 feet. If there was only 50 feet between the track and the fence, one row of Norway spruce was planted 6 feet apart, or two rows of caragana 4 to 6 feet apart. On several situations one row of caragana was planted.

The open-grown Norway spruce is the best tree that can be used for snow breaks in Eastern Canada. It is of rapid growth, is comparatively free from enemies, and branches close to the ground. It will require protection from fire. It is expected that the Norway spruce will be effective as a snow break alone in five years.

Caragana arborescens, the Siberian pea tree, when well trimmed, at its present height ought to provide a good mesh for snow break the second year after planting. Caragana is hardy, free from insect activities, not attacked by cattle, of quick growth and beautiful foliage. It sprouts well.

At some of the company's stations spruce, caragana and lilac were used for wind break and for improving the grounds.—B.M.W. in Conservation.

## What Is Margarine?

Margarine is coming into use much more generally in Europe since the war made prices of butter prohibitive to people of the poorer classes. Originally composed of beef fat from slaughter-house offal, with the addition of some essential oil, margarine is now made chiefly of oils pressed from nuts and seeds, the soy bean, and cotton seed among them, together with a blend of pasteurized skim milk. Physicians declare it to be perfectly wholesome. It is for the protection of dairymen that the use of any artificial butter is forbidden in Canada.

## "Two Blades of Grass."

"And he gave it for his opinion that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together." This from the great Irishman, Dean Swift. Atila, the Hun—an ethical relation of the present Kaiser—boasted that grass never grew on ground once trampled upon by his horse's hoofs. Here are two ideals, one to be encouraged, the other to be crushed. The Hun is again at large. While many of our countrymen are in Europe attempting to save the world from the ravages of his armies, those of us who are left behind can do no greater service to our country than to make the two ears of corn or the two blades of grass grow where but one grew before.—Montreal Family Herald.

"Of course you want to serve your country," said the patriotic citizen.

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum.

"But I want my constituents to have first helping, as far as possible."

—Washington Star.

## Netting an Enemy

Under Sea Boat

Men of the British Navy Don't Like Drowning a Sub.

Men of the British navy have taken many submarines of the enemies out of their wire traps. That they make these undersea boats over and send them out as English submarines to torpedo other craft of the enemy is taken for granted, though it is not admitted in the official report. Worcester men may have made some of the wire in the traps which have captured the German and Austrian submarines, and there may be some satisfaction in that part of the work. Englishmen whose duty is to take in the trapped diving boats do not like the work. It is the most gruesome of all the ghoulish business of the great war in Europe, they claim.

An English doctor who has been with the "rescue" crews, tells the story, but he admits there is no sense of rescue about it, for nothing is done to raise the submarine from the trap until all on board are dead and it is the most horrible of all the deaths of war, the doctor claims. When a submarine strikes one of the thousands of wire nets set all around the British Isles, there is no known means of escape. Every move of the boat means more mixing up with the enmeshed wires. And the wires also telegraph the capture to a naval station automatically. Then a destroyer boat hurries to the trap like a hunter who discovers that game has been caught in his deadfall. The destroyer takes a position above the submerged boat.

And the doctor is still more graphic in further description. "Then there is nothing to do but wait, sometimes for hours, sometimes for days. Officers and men of the waiting vessel know what's going on down in the green depths. They know that in time bubbles will come to the surface and oil will spread over the sea. The destroyer waits for the bubbles, 'death bubbles,' they call them, for they tell of death struggles going on in the submarine." That may seem simple to people who never tried it, and of course an Englishman should not bother about how much an enemy of his country suffers in war time.

Still men are all more or less human in their thoughts, if not in their acts, and the doctor says it is frightful there over an expiring corpse of men who are experts in the worst kind of warfare practised. They suffer until the horrible end, and in some cases it appears that the waiting men safe about them suffer more and longer until the death bubbles rise to the top and show through the oil, and then the hoisting crane comes and lifts up the submarine and the net and the disentanglement takes place.

And you may expect to read what the English naval men find in the German submarine. On that point the doctor says: "Seamen who fought through the malestrom of Skager Rac will tell you their story, but no sailor speaks of the sights seen in a recovered submarine. Those sights make strong men weak and drive sensitive men delirious with horror."

Then there is something about the war which is not allowed even to get as far as the censors. It is too horrible for the observers to talk about. And sailors are not as a rule squeamish. For that reason, and some others, it is probably not true that for months, as the cable reports have urged the Imperial Government to turn the submarines loose to do their worst with the peaceful shipping of all nations.—Worcester Telegram.

—Worcester Telegram.

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## The Potato

Early History Associated With the Elizabethan Period

When Sir Walter Raleigh decorated his already over-decorated Elizabethan tunic with a potato blossom, people suspected that back of it all there was a mild form of lunacy.

But when he ate the tubers and also recommended others to do the same, they changed their minds, that is they no longer considered it a mild form.

The potato belongs to the same family of plants as the deadly nightshade, which is extremely poisonous. We know it to be a common notion in medieval times that if one member of a family were guilty of crime the whole lot were eligible for punishment. Consequently the potato was condemned.

Could Sir Walter have looked forward two or three hundred years and have seen his pet tuber taking first place in popularity among vegetables, could he have known that in the twentieth century it would furnish a quarter of the food eaten by the white race, he would have based his hope of posthumous fame not upon his ability to soothe the somewhat peppery temper of his sovereign with shiploads of Spanish gold, but upon his potato patch.

The potato is put to a greater variety of uses than is any other vegetable. An Irishman once selected a bushel of them as a duelling weapon, with the result that before half were used his antagonist ran away.

At Mrs. Abbott's select boarding house they appear in various disguises three times a day. In this case, of course, they are not used for beligerent purposes, this being considered the prerogative of the eggs and butter.

Many thousands of bushels are used each year in the manufacture of alcohol. They are also fed to hogs and cattle and are an excellent fattening feed. Much of the starch used in the laundry business is furnished by the potato. Prince Edward Island is an important seat of this industry.

This vegetable is a native of America. It grows wild in Colorado, and under similar conditions along the slopes of the Andes.

Its early history is not authentic. It was cultivated in Peru and Mexico when the Spaniards visited America in the sixteenth century. In all probability these sailors introduced it into their own country.

Some say it was introduced into Britain by Sir Thomas Herriot and not by Raleigh as is popularly supposed. However this may be, we know that it was the latter who advocated its use as human food and who first caused attention to be directed towards it.

In 1856 potatoes were introduced into Ireland. In that year a plot of them was planted near Cork. At first they met with much opposition, but by those who did use them they were, like Niagara Falls, very highly spoken of.

Shortly after this Queen Elizabeth became a convert to the use of the potato and it was served on the royal table. Etiquette made it impossible for anyone to refuse to partake of the new dish. But this did not increase its popularity. Several members of the court asserted that they had been poisoned by the tubers and had only narrowly escaped death. Strange to say, the Queen acquiesced to the wishes of her courtiers and potatoes were not served again.

But though prejudice may cause delays, its effects are never permanent. The potato soon became recognized as an important article of food. Opposition to its use seemed to disappear almost in a single season. Soon housewives began to wonder how they had ever succeeded in preparing the family dinner without the aid of the now most popular of vegetables.

The original tubers were round and about the size of a large chestnut. In color they were every shade between white and black with the exception of green. This exception is a good example of the irony of







## HOW GOES THE SOMME FRONT?

Eleven weeks of the big push have just closed and one is able to gauge both the line of attack and the gains.

In all, something over 5000 prisoners, says General Haig, have been passed back. The first, second and third line trenches of the enemy have been taken. They must now resort to the hurriedly built surface trenches, thus suffering casualties of at least three to one of the Allies.

Imagine the Somme front to be shaped like a C, the lower end of the curve being the active front with the French forces pushing the end of the curve eastward, and the British forces pushing it upward, the result being that the C will finally wind round into an O, thus hemming in the Germans or else causing them to retreat to evade a rearguard action. The British front on the Somme is about twenty miles long, and whilst pushing back the enemy over the whole length, a certain portion of six miles seems to have been the easiest to push back, ending in the capture of the villages Fliers, Highwood, Martinpuich, and Courcellette, and these are readily discernible on a good map. The junction of the French with the British is Comblès; it used to be Mariocourt, five miles southeast of Comblès.

At present General Foch is not pushing his thrust eastward from Comblès, but waiting against the time the British work northward at least as far as Bapaume which is the intersection of fine main roads and cuts the German line to Peronne. Being only now four

miles from it the British may rejoice us with another victory that shall crack the nut. Meanwhile the French are engaging on a fairly extensive scale near Chaumes, the Germans countering by renewed attacks on Verdun. One thing is obvious, the Germans have lost the power of an offensive initiative, and so it has come a byword in the French army on the Somme front to say 'Ca Va' (it goes), matching the French slogan on the Verdun front, 'Ils ne passeront pas' (they shall not pass). In these words we have the foregleams of victory at the front, they tell us how it goes better than telegraphic briefs. It declares the promise of the end is near fulfillment, which is more than incidents of the battle line even as the morale of the troops is more essential than their equipment.

### BIG LIVE STOCK DEAL

The largest livestock deal in the history of Melfort, Sask., was put through recently when James Claggett, one of the biggest dealers in Northern Saskatchewan, purchased all the stock on the McKay Ranch, numbering about 500 head, for the sum of \$20,000. The purchase gives Mr. Claggett about 1,200 head in all; of this number he intends to winter about 300 and ship the balance to eastern markets. Stock shipments in the district between Birch Hills on the west and Tisdale on the east for the season have been about 5,000 head of cattle and 8,000

head of hogs. Before long Mr. Claggett expects to ship three more trainloads of cattle. It is estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 head of stock will be wintered in the Melfort district this year.

### AUCTIONEER H. E. ELVES

Provincial Licence  
P.O. Box No. 51 Vulcan  
AND LOMOND

**Miss Rinehart**  
Obstetrical Nurse  
PHONE: CHAMPION R602

### Mrs. Gordon Cooper of Calgary MILLINER

Will be at the Imperial Hotel on Monday and Tuesday, October 2nd and 3rd with a large assortment of

**Ladies and Childrens Hats**  
FOR  
Fall and Winter

### Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the estate of Charles Rodin, late of the Village of Vulcan, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the late Charles Rodin who died on the 15th day of June, A.D., 1916, are required to send to the undersigned Administrator of his Estate by the 7th day of November 1916, a full statement duly verified, of their claims and any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or brought to its knowledge.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1916  
The TRUST AND GUARANTEE CO., LTD., Administrator.  
220 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. H. A. Howard, Mgr.  
Approved by J. A. J.

Would the party who took a wagon seat from the Lineham Lumber Co.'s yard as he is known, and thus avoid any further trouble, return same?

WANTED—Job by woman cook on threshing outfit. 3 years' experience. At liberty on a pay or two's notice. Now cooking for Elmer Angus, 9 miles west and 4 miles north of Vulcan on Dudley farm. Husband wants work too.

WANTED — By experienced man, position as cook on a threshing outfit. W. R. Walling, Vulcan.

WANTED—Woman to do general housework, cooking and washing for family of three. No children. Wages 20.00 per month. C. Chase, Vulcan. Phone 1312.

FOR SALE—A few good work horses for sale. Some broken. Terms arranged. E. M. HOLLISTER, Vulcan.

**We Ship HOGS**  
on  
**Wed., Oct. 4th**  
**THE VULCAN CO-  
OPERATIVE CO.**

### Vulcan Market Report

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| Spring Wheat, No. 1..... | 1.43 |
| " No. 2.....             | 1.40 |
| " No. 3.....             | 1.35 |
| Rejected No. 1.....      | 1.33 |
| " No. 2.....             | 1.28 |
| " No. 3.....             | 1.23 |
| Oats, No. 2 C.W.....     | 41½  |
| " Extra No. 1 Feed.....  | 38½  |
| " No. 1 Feed.....        | 36½  |
| " No. 2 Feed.....        | 35½  |
| Barley, No. 3.....       | .66  |
| " No. 4.....             | .62  |
| Feed.....                | .54  |
| Flax No. 1, N. W.....    | 1.70 |
| " No. 2 C.W.....         | 1.67 |
| " No. 3 C.W.....         | 1.46 |
| Rye.....                 | .85  |
| Eggs.....                | .30  |
| Butter.....              | .30  |
| Hogs.....                | .08½ |
| Dressed Hogs.....        | .12½ |

# NOTICE

Beginning this date there will be given a Discount of **2 1-2** per cent. for cash paid over the counter, except on sugar purchased in 100 lb. lots. Remember 2 1-2 per cent. discount on everything else.

We anticipate a larger and a growing business, and we are arranging to give especially close prices from now on.

The reason for the above changes is that we have completed the first period of the year and find we have done much better than we had expected.

## NEW GOODS FOR MEN

Look over our line of new Sweaters, Underwear and Work Shirts. We show unexcelled values in these goods, as also in Fine Top Shirts, Fine Neckwear, Fine Cashmere and Wool Sox, New Boots and Shoes for Men, Women, Girls and Boys. Best values and best fit.

## Vulcan Trading Co., Ltd.

The Farmers' Store

## While They Last

**OWING** to an exceptionally cheap buy of good bond paper we are able to make a special offer on Letterheads at less than pre-war prices.

**\$4.50 PER 1000**

Get your supply while we have the paper. This offer won't last long.

Phone 36

**VULCAN JOB PRESS**

## You Tackle The Problem

Of heating your house before it is too late and winter overtakes you. Throw out the dirty, dusty heaters which are such an annoyance and put in an up-to-date

### FURNACE

It will save you time, money, worry and coal. Come in and see me about it. Estimates gladly supplied.

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Save Your  
**Grain**  
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## CUSHMAN BINDER ENGINE

I have them in stock with attachments that will fit any binder

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**Electric Storms**

Protect your lives and buildings by equipping them with the DODDS & STRUTHERS Lightning rods. We guarantee against fire by lightning any building equipped with the system.

**C. E. Henry**  
and  
**Roy Walker**

Agents Vulcan

## Winter is Coming

And we have just received our season's shipment of Men's and Boys Suits and a large range of Men's

### OVERCOATS

In Tweeds, English Melton, Mackinaws also Men's Mackinaw Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Corduroy Pants.

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For Ladies, Children and Men

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"The Store of Good Service"

## BANK OF HAMILTON

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Always Worth Par

The one security which never falls in value but is always worth "par" is a Deposit Receipt issued by a good bank, viz: The Bank of Hamilton.

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A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000  
Capital Paid-up - \$3,000,000  
Surplus - - - - \$3,475,000